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Non-Aligned States Preserve Unity, Urge DPRK-U.S. Peace Agt.

President KIM IL SUNG Tells More Grain Reserves to Be Secured

At Enlarged Plenary Meeting of N. Pyongan Prov. Comm. of WPK

As North Pyongan Province is a major grain producer of the DPRK, President Kim Il Sung emphasized, it is of very great importance in securing more grain reserves of the country for the province to do farming well, and he said that the Pukjung Machine Plant should be speedily converted into a factory known in the production of ordered equipment like the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

These remarks were made at an Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on June 25 and 26 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Entering this year, he guided on the spot the various branches of the national economy in South Pyongan Prov. on Mar. 24 and 25, Nampo City, South Pyongan Province on June 8 and 9, North and South Hamgyong Provs., Chongjin from June 17 to 27 and Pyongyang on July 2.

During on-the-spot guidance, he guided the enlarged meetings and made programmatic teachings to carry out ahead of schedule of the tasks of the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

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An Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between July 25 and 26 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and the Members of the Provincial Auditing Commission.

The meeting was also attended by Li Jong Ok, Kye Ung Tae, Yon Hyong Muk, Kang Song San, Hong Si Hak, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won, Choe Jae U and Pyon Chang Bok, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, functionaries of central organs, chief secretaries of the city and county Party committees, chairmen of the city and county people's committees, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees and chairmen of city and county cooperative farm management committees in North Pyongan Province, and personages concerned in the province.

The meeting discussed tasks facing North Pyongan Province in successfully carrying out the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

The President deeply acquainted himself with all work in different domains of the national economy in North Pyongan Province through reports from members of fact-finding groups dispatched to various domains of the national economy and consultative meetings of different branches and then guided the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Provincial Party Committee.

At the meeting he gave programmatic teachings brightly indicating the road to carry out ahead of schedule the vast tasks of the 2nd 7-Year Plan and bring about a radical turn in all domains of socialist construction by effecting a new great upsurge in the work of industry and agriculture in North Pyongan Province.

Development of Agriculture

He first gave minute teachings concerning the development of agriculture in North Pyongan Province.

He expressed great satisfaction with the fact that this year the province has been doing farming well as never before despite unfavourable weather conditions. He said this success has been made possible because the dates and periods for seed sowing and transplanting were newly set and because the Party organisations, agricultural guidance organs and the entire agricultural working people in the province tirelessly strove to thoroughly apply the Juche-based farming method of the Party.

He stressed that it was a big revolution and a new turn in our farming to advance the dates for seed sowing in nurseries and quickly wind up transplanting in a brief period.

He said the present crop conditions showed that almost all cities and counties including Unjon, Ryongchon, Yomju, Chongju, Uiru and Nyongbyon counties and cooperative farms in North Pyongan Province would produce much more rice and maize than last year. He extended thanks to the functionaries of the city and county Party committees, the cooperative farm management committees, the people's committees and the administrative committees and functionaries of the working people's organisations, helpers to the countryside, managerial workers and members of the cooperative farms in the province for their devoted endeavours for thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method of the Party.

As North Pyongan Province is a major grain producer of the DPRK, he emphasized, it is of very great importance in securing more grain reserves of the country for the province to do farming well.

He said now 500 million people are starving in the world due to the food crisis, but the DPRK reaped bumper crops year after year thanks to the wise leadership of the Party and everyone eats his fill. However, he noted, farming should be done well continuously as the influence of the cold front persists.

Saying that to do farming well North Pyongan Province should, first of all, sow seeds without fail at the dates and periods set by the Party, he gave concrete teachings concerning this problem.

He also gave minute teachings with regard to the problem of firmly adhering to the principles of right crop on right soil and right crop in right season and of applying fertilizers on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the requirements of the Juche-based farming method.

Photo shows the Pukjung Machine Plant massproducing up-to-date diesel engines.

He said the rapidly developing agriculture needs more chemical fertilizers and indicated the orientation and ways for increasing their production.

He highly praised the Urea Fertilizer Factory of the Youth Chemical Complex for having carried out ahead of the set time its chemical fertilizer production plan for the current manuring year and instructed that all the fertilizer factories should carry on well fertilizer production for the new manuring year and the construction of the Aoji Chemical Factory should be finished in a brief period through the speed campaign to produce greater quantities of chemical fertilizers.

The President indicated the concrete orientation and ways for realizing the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture more quickly.

He said what is most important in the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture is to transplant rice seedling by machines. He noted that in order to wind up rice transplanting in great haste in a brief period, it is important to produce more tractors and rice transplanting machines and supply them to the cooperative farms and, at the same time, train in advance tractor and rice transplanting machine drivers and make them settle down.

He instructed that the tractor accessories production base should be consolidated and the tractor trailing farm machine factory be built up well.

He said in order to prevent the drought damages under the influence of the cold front, the rotating irrigation system which has been already set up should be further perfected. He took a step for supplying all machines and installations needed for irrigation projects to the province.

Then he explained immediate tasks facing the rural economy.

He also pointed to the ways for further expanding and developing stockbreeding in the mountainous area.

Work in Industrial Domain

Next he gave detailed teachings on the work in the industrial domain.

He said the first stage project of the construction of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory should be finished during the "100-day battle."

He said the Tokhyon Mine with a rich deposit of ore with high mineral content rate should be built up more solidly into a powerful ore production centre.

It is of great importance in fulfilling the 2nd 7-Year Plan to convert the Pukjung Machine Plant into a factory specialised in the production of ordered equipment, he noted. He taught that the plant should be speedily converted into a factory known in the production of ordered equipment like the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

He said to meet the ever increasing demands for machine tools and bearings, it is important for the Kusong Machine Tool Plant and the October 30 Factory to normalize production by operating their equipment at full capacity.

He said a large forging and casting shop should be built at a factory in Chongju, Charyongwan and Kusong districts and much efforts be made to introduce the pressing method at the machine plants.

As more houses should be built in accordance with the steady increase of population, he said, it is most important to firmly build up local building materials production bases. He noted that next year more state investment should be envisaged for this purpose and guidance to this domain be further strengthened.

Then he said the Kusong Bicycle Factory should be built well to supply more bicycles to workers and farmers.

He also instructed that the provincial, city and county Party committees should further strengthen their guidance to the factories.

(Foreign Minister Ho Dam's speech and speeches of other delegates on page 2)

The Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held from Jul. 25 to 30, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, displayed a unanimous support for the non-aligned countries for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Ministerial Conference was attended by delegates from 116 nations and international organizations, including some observers and guests.

The Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries at the end of the conference on July 30 unanimously adopted a Political Declaration, Economic Declaration and Action Programme. The conference reaffirmed the plan to hold the Sixth Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana, Cuba, in September, next year.

The conference was participated by the DPRK Party and Government delegation.

The opening session heard a message of greetings of President Kim Il Sung to the conference, which was received with warm welcome and enthusiasm. Stressing the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, the message said: it is necessary for all the non-aligned countries to form a broad joint front on the principles of holding fast to independence and refraining from interfering in other's internal affairs and to exert concerted efforts to frustrate the manoeuvres of division, disorganization and scramble by all forms of foreign dominating forces. It went on:

The non-aligned countries should not classify the member countries into opposing groups arguing which nation is progressive and which is not and make the disputes arising among the non-aligned countries be solved through negotiations by parties concerned, combining organically their national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, and not tolerate any foreign forces to interfere in and dominate the non-aligned countries.

Yugoslave President Tito expressed thanks for the deep attention of President Kim Il Sung and his excellent message.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, the head of the DPRK delegation, on July 25 made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Asian regional non-aligned countries and he also made a speech at the plenary session on July 27. **(See page 2)**

The declaration adopted at the conference contained a paragraph expressing full support to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement. **(See the box)**

The delegates of many countries such as Vietnam, Democratic Kampuchea, Cuba, Algeria, Ethiopea, expressed their support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification in their speeches at the plenary session. **(See page 2)**

The spirit of unity and solidarity prevailed at the conference.

The DPRK was unanimously admitted as a full member of the non-aligned movement at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the non-aligned countries held in August, 1975 in Lima, Peru.

Decision on Korea

BELGRADE, July 30 (KCNA)—The Plenary Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries on July 30 unanimously adopted a declaration containing a paragraph expressing full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants of the plenary session expressed unanimous support and approval for the paragraph on the Korean question included in the declaration of the conference and passed it without amendment.

Follows the full text of the paragraph on the Korean question unanimously adopted at the plenary session:

The conference observed with concern that despite the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, Korea continues to remain divided, creating a tense situation which is a potential threat to peace. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reject all attempts to divide Korea into two parts as being contrary to the desire of the Korean people.

The Ministers welcome the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, free from any outside interference, in keeping with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set out in the joint north-south statement of 4 July 1972.

The conference calls upon all countries to respect the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and expresses the hope that the fulfilment of this desire will be assisted by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dissolution of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations in south Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement by a lasting peace agreement, taking into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of their will.

Assessment by DPRK

PYONGYANG, August 4 (KCNA)—A Joint Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on August 2.

The joint meeting was presided over by President Kim Il Sung.

It was attended by the members and alternate members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, secretaries of the Central People's Committee.

It heard a report on the activities of the delegation of the DPRK which had attended at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, between July 25 and 30.

At the joint meeting the President assessed the results of the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference and made an important concluding speech on the problems facing the non-aligned movement.

The joint meeting pointed out that though it was held under a very complicated situation, the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference successfully concluded its discussion of the agenda items and achieved a great victory which contributes to the development of the non-aligned movement and to its unity and cohesion.

On the eve of the conference the dominationist forces including imperialism manoeuvred more viciously than ever before to split and disorganise the non-aligned movement. They went so far as to declare that the non-aligned movement would collapse in Belgrade where it started.

But, contrary to the expectation of the imperialists, the Belgrade Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries did not disrupt or miscarry but demonstrated unity and cohesion.

There is the difference among non-aligned countries in social system, religion and faith and tribe, and their interests are varied. Hence, there may be differences of view among them.

There was some controversy in the discussion of the agenda items at the conference. This, however, did not mean the weakening of the non-aligned movement but afforded an example showing that democracy is displayed in this movement.

The whole course of the conference clearly illustrated that the spirit of unity prevails over a tendency toward split.

The conference adopted with unanimous approval a declaration and action programme which serve as a joint guideline in opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and dominationism, defending independence and developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

The joint meeting warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, pointing out that it constitutes a blow at the imperialist and dominationist forces and a victory for the forces opposing imperialism and advocating independence.

Referring to the fact that the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the joint meeting said:

Unanimous agreement was reached on the paragraph on the Korean question which is included in the declaration of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Very precious to us is such support of the governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries to the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for independent and peaceful reunification.

In particular, the Asian countries took concerted action in supporting the cause of Korean reunification. This is a splendid symbol of unity and cooperation and patent proof that the relations of friendship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian countries are developing excellently with each passing day.

We highly appraise and welcome the spirit of unity and cooperation displayed by the Asian countries in the discussion of the Korean question.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic express deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all the non-aligned countries which voiced support and solidarity for the cause of Korean reunification at the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The joint meeting stressed that the policy adopted by the Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to the problems to be discussed at the Belgrade Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries was correct, and said in conclusion:

As a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, the non-aligned movement will continue to advance dynamically, overcoming all trials, and the common cause of this movement will certainly be crowned with victory.

Firmly joining hands as ever with the governments and peoples of all other non-aligned countries, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will advocate independence and defend the lofty idea and principle of the non-aligned movement.

As an immediate task, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fully discharge its duty in implementing the Declaration and Action Programme adopted at the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference and thus positively contribute to the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

The joint meeting recognized that the delegation of the DPRK to the Belgrade Foreign Ministers' Conference had conducted its activities in accord with the policy of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

KOREA FOCUS

When Will Be Korea's Real Liberation?

August 15, 1945 was to be the day of the long-awaited liberation for the Korean people. However, we are in no mood to commemorate the day as such whenever we recall that date as the day of establishing the hateful demarcation line.

American Proposal For Trusteeship

What are the origins of the demarcation line, the most serious disaster for the Korean people?

The Allied debate of Korea dates back to 1943 when WWII was at its height. In March that year U.S. President Roosevelt said in Washington talks with U.K. Foreign Minister Eden that the Allied powers should withhold immediate independence from Korea and place it under trusteeship. In the following November the Cairo summit of the U.S., the U.K. and China adopted the "Cairo Declaration," which specified the areas to be returned to China by Japan and stipulated that "in due course" Korea would become independent. The words "in due course" meant a certain duration of trusteeship.

In the November 28, 1943 Teheran conference and the February 8, 1945 Yalta conference, Roosevelt broached his bid for Korean trusteeship. He argued that Korea needed about 40 years of tutelage before its independence or between 20 years and 30 years of trusteeship because it took the Philippines about 50 years to achieve self-government. He succeeded in having the July 1945 Potsdam Proclamation state "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out," a virtual approval of the proposed trusteeship of Korea. This provided a pretext for Washington to intervene in Korea in the name of the Allied powers.

At the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S., the U.K. and the USSR, the American delegate proposed a trusteeship of Korea of 5-10 years by the three powers; and in case the Korean people were found yet unprepared even after that period, the trusteeship would be extended for the same period, the American stressed. The proposal was aimed at putting even north Korea under American rule like south Korea in the name of trusteeship by the Allied powers.

Hateful 38th Parallel

It is an established fact that American ambassador to Moscow Harriman and his colleagues recommended the occupation by the American forces of the whole of Korea and the industrial belts in Manchuria at the earliest possible date. This American war plan struck a snag as the Japanese were preparing themselves for the final showdown on their mainland with an all-out resistance being launched on the island of Okinawa. The Japanese had a one million-strong Kwantung army intact in Machuria and Korea. The Allied powers predicted that the war would continue for a considerable time. However, the atomic-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki demoralized the military leaders of Japan, which in turn, coupled with the Soviet participation in the war, changed the course of the battles. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Soviet forces threw the Japanese Kwantung troops reeling in retreat and crossed into Korea. Their fast move implied that it was a matter of time for them to take over the whole of Korea. Then, the American troops were still fighting a hard war on Okinawa 600 miles away, while their main units were deployed on the Philippines 1,500 miles away.

The situation made it imperative for Washington to take some steps, otherwise the Americans would most likely find themselves unable to establish any grip on Korea. With enough troops being unavailable for a military conquest of Korea, the Americans decided to have Korea divided along the 38th Parallel. Then Col. Rusk who proposed the division along the 38th Parallel at the August 10-11 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee said that the State Department proposed the acceptance of Japanese surrender as far north as possible, whereas the military took issue with the recommendation on the ground that the lack of needed troops to seize the whole of Korea in time made it difficult to advance that far north before the coming of the Russian troops.

Thus, the 38th Parallel was set up, became a military demarcation line after the Korean War and now is more than a national border.

Illegal Military Government

The establishment by the U.S. of an American military government in south Korea constituted a flagrant violation of international accords within the Allied powers. On August 15, the day of Japanese defeat, the Committee for Preparation of Korean Independence was set up in Seoul with Ryo Woon Hyong as its Chairman and had talks with the Japanese Government General on the release of political prisoners, the provision of foods and the maintenance of public peace and order. The committee accepted the formal surrender of Japan, seized on 17th the radio stations and newspapers, with its nation-wide network of people's committees organized.

On August 25, an advance unit of the American troops landed on Inchon and on September 2, an announcement came that the Soviet troops would occupy the areas north of the 38th Parallel and the U.S. forces occupy the areas south of it. On September 8 a 40,000-strong U.S. occupation army arrived in Seoul, proclaiming the enforcement of military government.

The objective of the American forces in south Korea was to disarm the Japanese troops and prevent their resistance and nothing else. In case of south Korea, the Japanese troops were disarmed by the Korean people before the arrival of U.S. troops. Without any bloodshed, the U.S. troops came one month later and unilaterally imposed military government on south Korea. Military government is a form of administration by a victor state of a defeated country. The U.S. left intact the ruling machine of the Japanese and hired its personnel to work for the U.S. It should be recalled that on August 20, Gen. MacArthur ordered Gen. Abe, Governor General in Korea to maintain public peace and order in the area south of the 38th Parallel.

On August 15, 1945, Korea was supposed to be liberated from Japan, however, the Japanese colonial rule was taken over by the Americans. Today, with the full backing of the Americans, the Japanese are making a full-scale comeback to south Korea.

A second August 15 is necessary for a real liberation of Korea.

30 Years of DPRK

Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the third article of the series.

In the DPRK paddy irrigation was wound up long ago and non-paddy irrigation in the hillside fields and plateaux is nearing completion. Now drought and flood damages have become things of bygone days.

President Kim Il Sung taught: "We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture."

More than six tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in plain areas and above five in the intermediary and mountainous areas, plus many farm machines, now operate in the Korean countryside.

The tractors "Pungnyon-ho," "Chollima-ho," "Chungsong-ho" and "Chonjin-ho" suitable to the specific conditions of plain, intermediary and mountainous areas replace the farmers in work.

Before liberation, the Korean peasants had to pull wooden ploughs. Machines were something unknown in the countryside in those days. Backward ploughs and spades were the only farm implements to be found. Even they were very scanty. There were only 0.29 plough and 0.15 spade for each household.

Now, in the rural districts, most of the farm work including ploughing, weeding, fertilizer spraying, harvesting, thrashing and carriage are done by machines.

Comprehensive mechanization is being carried into practice everywhere in the plain areas and the remote mountainous areas. This is the reality of the countryside of Chollima Korea today.

Chemicalization is another factor of the rich harvest reaped every year by the Korean agricultural working people.

The Juche-based chemical bases built in all parts of the country turn out great quantities of chemical fertilizers such as the three elementary fertilizers and microelement fertilizers and agricultural chemicals suited to the soil, climate and crops of the country, opening up the era of chemicalization.

The application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and maize fields in the countryside last year reached 1.3 tons and 1.2 tons respectively. And during the Six-Year Plan period weeding by herbicides was applied to more than 60 per cent of the paddy and maize fields.

Aeroplanes spray insecticides on the vast Kindung Plain in Hwangju and the plateau No. 5 of the Paekmu Highland 1,000 metres above sea level.

With the leaping progress of agriculture which is assuming resemblance to industry, one work hand tends five hectares of paddy fields or above ten hectares of non-paddy fields at an increasing number of farms and workteams.

Electrification was completed long ago and electricity is widely used as motor power and heat sources in the countryside.

Korea owes this new era of farming by machines and chemicals to the wise guidance and loving care of President Kim Il Sung who is always deeply concerned for the rural technical revolution.

He founded the first farm machine hire stations in Korea in 1950. When agricultural cooperativization was completed after the war and the working class began to mass-produce tractors and trucks, he saw to it that the mechanization of agriculture was pushed ahead without delay on an overall scale.

Various types of tractors, trucks and modern farm machines which were produced at the factories built in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance were supplied to the countryside in large number. A big turn took place in the mechanization of agriculture.

On the basis of these successes, the President set forth vast tasks for comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in his rural theses and wisely led the struggle for their fulfilment.

The tasks set in the rural theses for bringing the number of the tractors serving agriculture to between 70,000 and 80,000 and the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of farmland to more than one ton were successfully carried out during the Six-Year Plan period.

He has also firmly built the ranks of agro-technical personnel armed with the Juche idea, while consolidating the material and technical foundations of agriculture.

In the DPRK today there are 55 technicians and specialists per cooperative farm, who powerfully back Juche-based agriculture which has entered the era of industrialisation and modernisation.

Having knowledges above the level of the middle school graduate, the agricultural working people gather a bumper harvest every year by scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche-based farming method founded by the President.

Last year witnessed a harvest of 8.5 million tons of grain, or 4.5 times that right after liberation, despite the influence of the cold front.

The ideal land of which the Korean farmers had dreamt for centuries is coming true.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) opens a brighter prospect to the socialist countryside.

When this long-term plan is carried out, farmers of Korea will produce a greater amount of crops, working joyously in the socialist countryside where the level of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization has reached a higher plane.

Agriculture is assuming resemblance to industry in the DPRK. Photo shows the airplane spraying efficient herbicides on the co-op. fields.

DPRK Contributes to Independence-Upholding Non-Aligned Movement

Speech of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam at Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries

(Gist)

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, who headed the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a speech on July 27 at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, from Jul. 25 to 30. (**Subtitles are ours...Ed.**)

He said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government attach great significance to the Belgrade Foreign Ministers Conference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 12 in connection with the current conference and clarified the principled stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic toward the question of achieving unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement at present and other problems facing this movement.

In accordance with the line set forth at the Joint Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK our delegation will make every effort possible to make this conference one conducive to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Situation of Non-Aligned Movement

The internal and external situation of the non-aligned movement is now very complex and intricate, for which our movement is undergoing vicissitude. But the general situation continues to develop in favour of the peoples marching forward under the uplifted banner of independence.

Thanks to the joint struggle of the non-aligned countries a number of international issues have been settled impartially.

This showed that when the non-aligned countries are united in their struggle, they can put an end to the arbitrary acts by the imperialists on the international scene and solve all problems in the interests of the people.

Noting that the course of the development of the non-aligned movement has by no means been smooth, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam said:

Feeling inquietude and horror at the development of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists are manoeuvring more stubbornly and in a more undisguised manner than ever before to offset its influence, debilitate and undermine it.

In recent years particularly, all forms of dominationist forces including imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism are hellbent on their scramble to put the non-aligned countries under the sphere of their domination by alienating and dividing them and are making crafty machinations to disintegrate the non-aligned movement.

Taking advantage of the legacies left by old colonialism such as territorial and economic questions and various other disputes and the differences in system, faith and religion, they are driving wedges, sowing discord and inciting antagonism and enmity among the non-aligned countries, and pitting them against each other.

It causes now grave incidents in which some non-aligned countries are at feud and quarrel against each other and even provoke armed conflicts.

It is really unfortunate and heartbreaking.

It is our thought that we should not remain mere onlookers to such situation, but should rather pool our strength to solve it.

Form United Front of Anti-Domination

The present abnormal situations prevailing among the members of our movement are temporary difficulties that cropped up on the road of our onward movement.

The present situation urgently demands of the non-aligned countries to form a united front in opposition to the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and counter their machinations for division, disintegration and scramble with the strategy of unity.

We consider it fundamental problems in realizing the unity and solidarity, to oppose imperialism, hold fast to the principles and policies of the non-aligned movement and maintain the intrinsic feature of our movement.

Cohesion is the source of our indestructible power and a decisive guarantee for the victory in the anti-imperialist common cause.

Only when they are united, can they win. If they are scattered, they will be destroyed one by one. It is a truth confirmed by history.

We have to materialize our unity on the basis of traditional non-aligned policy, without being fussy about progressive or non-progressive and without dividing into this or that party within the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is the movement advocating independence proceeding from its intrinsic mission. and its members are fighting to safeguard national independence, accomplish self-reliance in economy and defend independence.

Nowadays no country wants to be placed under other's control or likes to be subjugated by others.

It is a common idea of the non-aligned countries; and herein lies the basis on which they can unite with each other and march together hand in hand.

We think that the disputes among the members of the non-aligned movement should be solved in the idea of unity and solidarity.

The differences and disputes occuring among the non-aligned countries should be solved through negotiations between the parties concerned, organically combining their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

As for the border disputes among the members of the non-aligned movement, we consider that they should be solved impartially on the condition that every country mutually respects the existing borders and does not go beyond the limit of the border line and that any party which crossed the existing border lines, retreats to its original position.

The imperialists are posing themselves as so-called "coordinator" of disputes, but, in fact, they make the situation more complicated, daily aggravate disputes and indefinitely delay the solution of problems.

The spearhead of attack must be directed to the imperialists who oppose, threaten and aggress on us and never should be aimed at the non-aligned countries advancing shoulder to shoulder towards the common goals.

If the non-aligned countries adhere to independence, the imperialist and dominationist forces will not be able to set foot in our movement, and no country's baton will gain strength.

The masters of Africa are the African people; the masters of Asia the Asian people and the masters of Arab the Arab people.

It is the intrinsic nature and idea of the non-aligned movement to defend political independence and the right to national self-determination and oppose foreign interference and domination.

If we give up independence against this idea and permit intervention and domination, it will create constantly complicated situation in the non-aligned movement and, further, bring about the result of opening the door to the imperialist and dominationist forces.

To be sure, it is quite natural to give assistance to the people of those countries fighting against the imperialist aggression, and this is the internationalist duty of the non-aligned countries.

But no country should either interfere in internal affairs or intervene in a civil war in other countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taught as follows:

"Upholding the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, will always unite firmly and cooperate closely with other non-aligned countries in attaining the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and make active efforts to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement."

We reassure you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make a contribution to the sacred cause of the non-aligned movement of opposing the dominationist forces including imperialism and defending independence, by discharging its noble duty assigned by the non-aligned movement.

We hold that for the just settlement of the Middle East question, first of all, an end should be put to the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists against this region, they should withdraw from all the Arab lands they are occupying and the national rights of the Palestinian people be restored.

The Korean people will in the future, too, oppose imperialism and Zionism and render support and encouragement to the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

We support the struggle of the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries to oppose the imperialist policy for reducing the region to military bases and turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and the struggle of the Asian peoples to oppose imperialism, solve all problems in Asia in the interests of the Asian people and build a new Asia, independent and prosperous.

The Korean people strongly condemn the racial discrimination policy pursued by the minority racists in southern Africa, support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and the struggle of the West Saharan people for national self-determination, taking note of the resolution of the Khartoum Summit of the Organization of African Unity on West Sahara, and express firm solidarity with the struggle of all the African peoples for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people render support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples in Latin America against the political and economic dominations by the imperialists in this region and for the defense of sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their respective countries.

Today it is a matter of urgency to take practical steps towards maintenance and consolidation of peace and international detente.

Importance of Self-Reliant Economy to Developing Countries

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam continued:

It is our invariable demand to stop arms races perpetrated by the imperialists, realise general disarmament, totally ban and destroy nuclear weapons and completely withdraw all the foreign troops and foreign military bases in other territories.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue to resolutely oppose the machinations of the imperialists who are hastening arms race and aggravating tension while deceiving the popular masses in empty talks behind the screen of "peace" and "disarmament" and devote their efforts to the struggle for the implementation of the resolutions on disarmament adopted at the conferences of non-aligned countries.

One of most serious problems confronting the non-aligned countries and the developing countries at present is to establish a new international economic order.

In order to establish an impartial and equal new economic order, we should pool our strength to oppose the imperialists, advocators of old order, strengthen economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and realize economic independence.

When the non-aligned countries help and teach each other and strengthen many-sided economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they will be able to do a great work and realize economic independence of the country without relying on big powers.

When the non-aligned countries build an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, they can manage the country's economic life with their own efforts repulsing foreign interference in internal affairs and economic aggression and pressure, develop cooperation among countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit and further accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, actively fight on to establish a new economic order against the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists by pooling strength with the non-aligned countries.

Korea Reunion Will Bring Peace to Asia and World

Referring to the Korean issue, he said:

Korea is the very place on which the imperialists are focusing their aggression and splitting policy in Asia.

It is a unanimous desire and a common fighting task of the Korean people, all the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the anti-imperialist forces to put an end to the aggression and the splitting policy of the imperialists and achieve peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

Korea remains unreunified even today when more than 30 years have passed since its division. It is entirely due to the aggression, war and splitting machinations of the United States which has occupied one half of the land of Korea.

At present the U.S. policy of aggression and division in Korea is carried out on a new phase under the signboard of "The U.S. ground force pullout" from south Korea.

The acceleration of new war preparations by the U.S. imperialists through large scale arms reinforcement behind the curtain of "troops pullout," is aimed at backing up their "two Koreas" plot with "power," holding on south Korea as their colony and military base to establish in future their domination over the whole of Korea and further strengthening their aggression, interference and control over Asia.

(Continued on page 3)

Various Countries Back Struggle for Korea Reunion

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, Capital of Yugoslavia, from July 25 to 30.

At the conference the delegates of many countries expressed full support and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Follow excerpts of the speeches made by the foreign delegates.

Mohamed Ali Foum, representative of Tanzania, said:

In Asia, the Korean question remains a source of an acute tension. Because U.S. imperialism persists in manoeuvres against the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification.

Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He said that, as for the Korean question, Guyana will, in the future, too, as in the past, support the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully, without outside interference.

Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs, stressed:

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully supports the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the line and policy indicated by President Kim Il Sung.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue at once the aggressive policy toward Korea and the "two Koreas" plot, withdraw immediately all their troops and war materials including nuclear weapons and dismantle military bases in south Korea without delay.

The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves, independently, without any foreign interference.

Democratic Kampuchea resolutely denounces all machinations to keep Korea divided into two for ever.

No one can bar the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard said that tension must not be aggravated on the Korean Peninsula. He stressed:

All foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

The Korean question must be solved peacefully, without any outside interferece. The situation in Korea is now extremely strained. Because the imperialists are perpetrating military provocations. It is, therefore, our duty to help the courageous Korean people to overcome the artificially created difficulties.

Hafizullah Amin, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, declared that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the desire of the Korean people to reunify the north and south of Korea peacefully, without any alien interference, and demands the disbandment of all military bases in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from there.

Theophile Obenga, Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, denounced the imperialists' manoeuvres to obstruct Korean reunification.

He said:

Imperialism has interfered in the internal affairs of Korea to bar the peaceful reunification of great Korea with its 5,000 year-long history, without interference of outside forces.

Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale said:

The Zambian Government cannot but express concern for the continued tension in Korea, South Africa, the Middle East and Cyprus.

Such situation has a direct influence on the development of the non-aligned movement. Therefore, the non-aligned countries should wage a vigorous struggle for a just and fair solution of these questions.

Touching upon the Korean question, **J. Cassar, Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice of Malta,** said:

Malta supports the anti-imperialist struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Maltese people support the tireless efforts of the DPRK to force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He said:

"We support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Mohamed Saleh Mutie, Foreign Minister of Democratic Yemen, extended support to the Korean people's just struggle, and said: "The cause of Korean reunification is a cause of justice. We support the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country."

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, **Phoun Siphaseuth, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos,** declared: "We fully support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people in their demand for an early, unconditional and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea so that Korea may be reunified independently and in a peaceful way, without any foreign interference."

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Foreign Minister of Cuba, said:

We support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference and demand an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and all their weapons from south Korea.

Abdel Halim Khaddam, Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, said:

The Korean situation still remains a hotbed of the grave tension.

We once again stress the necessity of withdrawing all foreign troops and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Noting that the Korean situation still today threatens world peace due to the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres, **Farouk Kadoumi, delegate of the Palestine National Liberation Organisation,** stressed: "We support the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea."

Abdelazit Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria, affirmed the stand of Algeria toward the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Paulo Jorge, Foreign Minister of Angola, referring to the Korean question, noted;

"We express militant solidarity for the consistent endeavours of the Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful way without any foreign interference."

Krishna Raj Aryal, Foreign Minister of Nepal, pointed out that the Korean people's desire to achieve the country's peaceful reunification without any foreign interference has not yet been realized. Nepal respects the Korean people's desire for the country's reunification, he added.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, **Kamugue Wadal Abdelkader, Minister of the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad,** declared:

"As regards the Korean question, the Republic of Chad reaffirms the stand consistently maintained in the United Nations and in our movement, in other words, the stand that Korea must be reunified independently and in a peaceful way, without any foreign interference."

Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Alioun Blondin Baye said that the Korean question has been raised as an important one before the non-aligned countries.

He stressed:

The Korean people aspire after the reunification of the country. The non-aligned movement should direct deep attention to the impermissible situation in which the aspiration has not been realised.

The division of Korea runs counter to the desire of her people.

The legitimate desire of the Korean people who are running up against an obstacle in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country due to the crafty manoeuvres of the dominationist forces, must be realised.

Our conference should assert that Korea should be reunified on the three principles of national reunification clarified in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle Giorgis, referring to the Korean question, said:

The division of Korea is the root cause of the Korean people's misfortunes and hardships and it, as a source of tension, endangers world peace and security.

The military confrontation caused by the artificial division of the country has created an explosive tension.

Only when Korea is reunified peacefully without outside interference in conformity with the desire of her people can peace and security be guaranteed in this region.

We, therefore, hold that all foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea and unconditionally oppose the sinister ambition of U.S. imperialism to keep Korea divided into two for ever.

Michel Alladaye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin, said:

Korea has been artificially divided by U.S. imperialism which occupies the southern half of Korea by force of arms and opposes the peaceful and free solution of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves.

This conference should do everything possible to support and help the Korean people so that they may reunify the divided country independently and peacefully.

We support the struggle of the heroic Korean people against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the reunification of the divided country without any outside interference.

Togolese delegate Yaobi Randolf said:

We have consistently opposed the artificial division of Korea. We strongly demand that a legitimate desire for reunification be realised, all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and the armistice agreement be replaced by a durable peace agreement.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano stressed: The Korean situation is very tense. The reunification of Korea has not been achieved due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

The Minister of Public Works and Social Security of the Central African Empire emphatically said: We support the just cause and ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference.

In his speech **the delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation** said: The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation supports the reasonable proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and denounces the U.S. manoeuvres to keep Korea divided.

We demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and Korea be reunified without foreign interference.

"Int'l Anti-Communist League"—"KCIA's" Cultural Operation Unit

"Yusin" Mindan or "'ROK' Residents' Association in Japan" held on June 25 "meetings commemorating the 28th anniversary of the start of the Korean War" in various parts of Japan.

Attendants at the meetings were astonished at the presence of representatives of the "International Anti-Communist League" in the meetings.

On this day, Hisai Shunichi, chief of the Fukui prefectural headquarters of the "International Anti-Communist League" was invited to the Fukuoka meeting, and Koide Shoji, chief of the Oita prefectural headquarters, to the Oita meeting. As usual they attacked communism in their speeches.

In Ehime Prefecture, local "Yusin" Mindan people on June 23 and 24 launched a PR campaign on the "June 25 meeting" in downtown Matusyama, Niihama and Imabari cities. Chae Bong Gi, chief of the Mindan Ehime prefectural headquarters, and Aso Kazuo, his counterpart of the "International Anti-Communist League," made public appearances in eight places in the prefecture.

Aso remarked, "The 38th pararell in Korea is the 38th parallel of Japan." and "Free world countries must jointly fight against communism."

In Matsuyama City he made a defamation propaganda in front of the Ehime prefectural headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). He alleged that Chongryun will try to communize Japan in league with the Japan Communist Party and its sympathisers.

The "Unification Church"—the "International Anti-Communist League"—and "Yusin" Mindan are closely cooperating with each other at the dictates of the "KCIA."

According to the "1978 security notebook" distributed by the "Central Council for All-Out Security," the "International Anti-Communist League" is a member of the "council" and plays an important role together with the other anti-communist bodies such as the "Restoration Association," the "South Korean Anti-Communist Youth," the "Central Federation of People of Five Provinces of North Korea" and the "'ROK' Anti-Communist League." The council is aimed at coping with "any aggression from north" and strengthening the "anti-communist national movement," which Pak Jung Hi initiated, feeling a crisis from the Vietnam liberation in May 1975.

By this time, "Yusin" Mindan, incorporated into the anti-communist war machine, was in the van of "confrontation with north" in Japan. Kim Hong Il, president of the "Restoration Association" was invited to make a speech at the "central meeting commemorating the start of the Korean War." This shows the close relation between wicked Mindan leaders and the "Central Council for All-Out Security."

A dirty association between the "International Anti-Communist League" and wicked leaders of the "central headquarters of Yusin Mindan" is shown in the fact that they jointly waged an anti-communist campaign on a large scale in Niigata Prefecture, timed to coincide with the departure of the 180th repatriation ship from the port city on March 31 this year.

The Niigata campaign was personally led by Kim In Su, vice-president of Mindan, Pak Byong Hon, chairman of its auditing committee and Li Song Nam, its secretary general.

Also included were more than 20 KCIA agents stationed at "ROK" embassy and legations in Japan.

The "International Anti-Communist League" held a party on April 1 this year to celebrate the 10th anniversary of its foundation. Present there were Cho Nyong Ju, president of "Yusin" Mindan and Kim Yong Son, "ROK" ambassador to Japan. Cho Nyong Ju said that "I think we have to push forward the anti-communist movement."

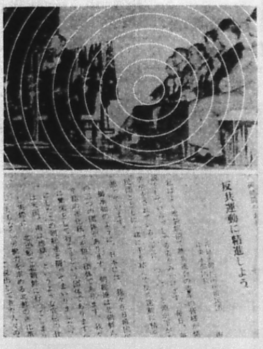
The "International Anti-Communist League," a political arm of the "Unification Church", was inagurated in Japan in April 1968. Since then, the "International Anti-Communist League" has closely cooperated with the Mindan and got a grip on it.

A study meeting for anti-communism was held in Seoul from June 28 to July 9, 1971 under the cosponsorship of the Kinki Association of Mindan and the "International Anti-Communist League." Synchronized with this, the "International Anti-Communist League" held an Asian friendship meeting of Japan, south Korea and Taiwan in different parts of Japan, including Tokyo.

"Yusin" Mindan leaders participated in these meetings.

It is not until June 1972 that the south Korean headquarters of the "International Anti-Communist League" began to give wholehearted support to "Mindan."

At that time, Choe Yong Sok, director of the educational department of the south Korean headquarters of the "International Anti-Communist League," came to Japan. Choe Yong Sok set up an organisation of south Korean residents in Japan of the "International Anti-Communist League"



The "Anti-Communist League" has been carrying on anti-communist tumult, mobilizing right-wings (the meeting celebrating the 10th anniversary of its foundation held on April 1) Photo below shows the greetings made by Cho Nyong Chu, president of "Yusin" Mindan.

and assumed its presidency. During the period between June 1972 and December 1973, he visited 60 places in Japan to speak against communism. It is said his speaking tour covered some 60,000 kilometers.

The reasons why Choe Yong Sok was dispatched to Japan are as follows: The publishment of the "north-south joint statement" produced a good climate for national unity among the Korean residents in Japan. Democratic figures of the Mindan set up the "council to defend independence of Mindan" against the interference and domination of the Pak junta and the "KCIA". Choe's dispatch to Japan was aimed at driving a wedge into the Korean community in Japan and establishing the "38th parallel" in it, and pitting Mindan against Chongryun and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Choe Yong Sok says in the December 23, 1973 issue of "Shiso Shimbun", organ of the "International Anti-Communist League" as follows:

"In olden times the headquarters of the national salvation movement was in Manchuria, but today it is in Japan where pro-Pyongyang Koreans and pro-Seoul Koreans are waging ideological fights against each other without the 38th parallel."

In the same article, "Shiso Shimbun" says:

"We believe that it is high time for Mindan to unite with the "International Anti-Communist League" in Japan which will back up the south Korean residents confronted with pro-Chongryun Koreans in whatever difficult circumstances."

The close relation between the "International Anti-Communist League" and the "Yusin" Mindan was clearly shown in the "June 26 meeting commemorating the 26th anniversary of the start of the Korean War" held in Hyogo, Tottori and Okayama last year. Cho Il Che, No. 1 KCIA agent and south Korean consulate in Osaka, herded into the meeting members of the "International Anti-Communist League", saying "This meeting is a war."

The "International Anti-Communist League" received 244,940 yen as a reward for its members' particpation, according to an official statement of the expenditures of the meeting.

Chongryun Suggests Mindan Hold Joint Aug. 15 Liberation Commemorating Meeting

The Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on July 31 asked the "'ROK' Residents' Association in Japan" (Mindan) to jointly work for a north-south reunification. The appeal came on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Korean liberation.

In the statement issued Chongryun called for a significant role of Mindan in the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and in the resistance to the splittists' plots for a permanent division of Korea, and as well in the unconditional release of political offenders now in south Korea. The Chongryun statement urged Mindan to hold a joint rally to promote the opening of north-south political negotiations.

It also suggested that a panel be held with the equal number of people from both Chongryun and Mindan.

Referring to the 30 years-long-division of Korea, which is resulting in the growing signs of the fast disappearence of the identity of our people as a single nation and in the failure to coordinate the use of the country's abundant resources, the statement stressed.

Unity should be fostered as the means of achieving national recovery as division will lead to national ruin. The statement called upon all Koreans to strive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The statement unveiled the following specific proposals:

1. to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea and oppose the splittists' acts for the permanent division of Korea.
2. to unconditionally release the political offenders.
3. to hold a joint rally of Chongryun and Mindan to promote the resumption of north-south political talks.

"S. Korean Women's Human Rights Defence Society" Formed

The "Society of South Korean Women in Japan for Defence of Kwon Mal Ja" which had been waging a powerful struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression and violation of human rights in response to an indictment by Kwon Mal Ja, a Korean girl in Japan, recently changed its name to the "Society for Defence of Human Rights of South Korean Women."

The "Society of South Korean Women for Defence of Kwon Mal Ja" came to be convinced through its struggle over the past 2 years and 6 months that the downtrodden human rights cannot be restored unless the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are overthrown and the democratisation of south Korean society and the reunification of the country realized, and made a new start as the "Society for Defence of Human Rights of South Korean Women" to strengthen ties with south Korean women and carry on the struggle against fascism and for democracy on a more extensive scale.

The "Society for Defence of Human Rights of South Korean Women" issues its organ "We Are Human Beings."

This organization made public an "Appeal to South Korean Women in Japan and Women of the World" and a "Letter to South Korean Women" dated July 1 and notes by Kwon Mal Ja "In a Body with South Korean Women."

Letter

The "Letter to South Korean Women" said:

Pak Jung Hi who usurped power with the backing of the United States is engrossed in fascist suppression in pursuance of his personal interests and long-term office, while obstructing the reunification of the country, an ardent desire of our nation, and bartering away the territory and nation to the foreign forces. He has turned south Korea into a "graveyard of human rights" and violates the human rights of women doubly and trebly under the yusin system.

All south Korean women, not only women in south Korea but our sisters sold to foreign lands through flesh traffic and compatriots still subjected to a hard life under foreign skies since they were taken by force by the Japanese imperialists, are constantly persecuted, have their lives exposed to danger and are deprived of any hope for the future by Pak's yusin fascist regime.

Thus, the south Korean women who had been proud of their resourcefulness and chastity through their 5,000 year long history are now suffering from the most disgraceful and painful violation of human rights.

Overseas women should also join the struggle against fascism and for democracy and unite in the union against Pak Jung Hi and for democracy to take back human rights, establish national identity and enjoy days of happiness and progress in a reunified country.

Though we are in a foreign land, our hearts are always with you fighting women of south Korea.

We will widely introduce to the overseas compatriots and the world people your sacred struggle which shines most brilliantly in the darkness of unheard-of fascism and all rise in the struggle against fascism.

Appeal

The "Appeal to South Korean Women in Japan and Women of the World" said:

Today when the fellow countrymen are rising as one in the sacred struggle against Pak Jung Hi and for democracy and for the reunification of the country, let us firmly unite and march forward in a body with the south Korean women.

Women of Japan and Asia and the world,

Never have the south Korean women so ardently wanted your support and solidarity as they do now.

In particular, south Korean women who have been deprived of their sweat and blood and even of their chastity due to the infiltration of Japanese enterprises and *kisaeng* girl tourism give a warning against Japan's ambition for reinvasion and appeal to the Japanese women to wage a joint struggle for smashing the dark fusion between south Korea and Japan.

Today Pak's fascist regime, most truculent in the world, is maintained with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese governments.

The valiant struggle of the south Korean women is directly connected with the struggle of the women in Asia and the world.

In conclusion the appeal sincerely called upon the women of the world to extend warm support and solidarity to the south Korean women who are struggling to defend the dignity of women under the harsh suppression by Pak's fascist regime.

Moon's Intentions Found in His Secret Textbook

"Chuko-no Minamoto" or "Source of Loyalty" (part 2) is the title of a secret textbook of the "Unification Church", a collection of speeches made by Moon Son Myong before young Japanese cadres of the church from 1970 to 1972.

In the textbook Moon's intentions which are not found in the Korean original of his "Divine Principles" are plainly expressed in indecent words characteristic of Moon.

Follow some excerpts from the textbook.

Even Jesus and Confucius Revere Moon

"Dead saints in the spiritual world, Jesus Christ, and others like Confucius will revere the Reverend." (p.234)

"Unification Idea" Superior to Christianity

"In the light of the 'unification idea', we are superior to Confucius and Jesus Christ. Jesus failed to attain his aim." (p.278)

Manoeuvres against Christianity

"We set up our religious organization from the standpoint of Abel (which means "justice"). If we stand on the side of Abel, which religion stand on the side of Cain? Christianity does. So, we have to manoeuvre against Christianity." (p.311)

Operation on Capitol Hill

"The United States has 60 percent of the world's wealth. We cannot count on Japan. The United States is a big country any way...Why don't we do a big job, taking Japanese to the United States? It's my idea to have them meet people like Congressmen every day." (p.285)

"I'll let girls do a terrible job. If you feel unhappy, you may go home right away...Have you come here because you want to go back, or because you don't want to go back?" (p.290)

(Continued from page 2)

The arms reinforcement and the new war provocations conducted by the United States in Korea must be checked and Korea must be reunified as one.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exerts all its efforts to remove the tension and maintain peace in Korea and to reunify the divided country at the earliest date.

We adhere to the invariable stand that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved free from any foreign interference, by the Korean people themselves and by peaceful means in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean question is by no means a question limited only to the north and south of Korea but it is an important one directly related to world peace and security.

Only when in Korea the war policy and the manoeuvres for permanent division by the bellicose circles and splittists within and without are checked and frustrated and Korea is reunified into one, can the source of war be removed and peace ensured in Asia and, further, world peace preserved and consolidated as well.

For the peaceful solution of the Korean question, first, all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea, an end be put to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

I avail myself of this opportunity to earnestly appeal to the governments of all the non-aligned countries and peace-loving peoples the world over to stage an extensive struggle to force the United States to withdraw all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and hand off Korea at the earliest date so that the danger of a new war can be removed in Korea and the Korean problem be solved peacefully.

And I also call upon the governments and peoples of all the non-aligned countries actively to take various forms of solidarity measures toward opposing the "two Koreas" policy of the internal and external splittists who scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea into two and supporting the Korean people's just struggle for the country's peaceful reunification.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight in firm unity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the peoples of the world advocating independence to attain the ideals and goals of the non-aligned movement, upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the banner of independence, declared Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam in conclusion.

Intrigue of "Koreans-in-Sakhalin Repatriation Movement" (1)

A movement has been carried on ostensibly to take back to Japan the Koreans who were forcibly brought to Sakhalin before and during the last world war and have been there even after Japan's defeat.

The Association of Korean Democratic Lawyers in Japan issued recently a status report, called "The Intrigues of the 'Movement to Repatriate the Koreans Remaining in Sakhalin." In the report the Koreans bar association portrayed the "movement" as an intrigue as remote-controlled by the Pak "regime" and the "KCIA."

Follows the first of a 3-part gist of the report.

Around 400,000 Koreans were forcibly brought to Sakhalin during the pre-WWII colonial rule over Korea, a crime for which the Japanese are entirely responsible.

However, the "problem of repatriation" of the Koreans in Sakhalin was suddenly broached right after the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case" by the Pak Jung Hi clique, who offered the most active cooperation in the colonial rule and in the implementation of the aggressive war. They, concluding the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty," are acting as cat's-paws of neo-colonialism, looking up to Japan as their "leader."

The problem of the conditions of the Koreans in Sakhalin, who were liberated with the defeat of Japanese imperialism, was already properly solved in accordance with the agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union. The latter regarded it as a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the DPRK. There is no room for Pak Jung Hi's interference.

The Pak Jung Hi junta has no legal or moral competence at all to refer to the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin and question the war crimes of the Japanese imperialists and the responsibility of the Japanese government.

Cat's-Paw of Aggressors—Pak Jung Hi

In 1940, at the age of 20, Pak Jung Hi successfully applied for admission to the Manchukuo Military Academy, as Manchukuo was a Japanese colony in northeast of China. In 1942, he graduated from it and came to Japan for further training at the Military Academy here.

After his graduation from it in 1944, he was re-sent to Manchuria as a second-lieutenant of a "punitive unit" against the Korean patriots in their anti-Japanese restoration struggle: he slaughtered a lot of patriots. In July 1945, one month before the defeat of Japanese imperialism, he was promoted to lieutenant.

After the Japanese army was disarmed, he went back to south Korea to be hired by the U.S. occupation forces. In 1961 the then major general Pak Jung Hi succeeded in a coup d'etat with full backing of the U.S. CIA.

He has ever since been in the puppet presidential post: he has consolidated his fascist system more vicious than that of the Japanese government-general in Korea.

Former brass hats of the "ROK army" now in exile abroad agree that his favorite songs at a drinking party are martial numbers of the former Japanese army.

Pak Wrote Off Crimes of Japanese Colonialists

Pak Jung Hi the traitor to the nation received from Japan an onerous and gratuitous hand-out totalling $50 million in exchange for the acquittal of the Japanese imperialists of the human and physical losses caused by the unprecedentedly brutal colonial rule. As is widely known, during the negotiations on a "south Korea-Japan treaty" (concluded on June 22, 1975), he agreed not to refer to the matter for Japan to indemnify the Korean people for their damage. The Pak Jung Hi junta gave up the right to demand the indemnity, while the Japanese government did not even acknowledge its duty to pay.

Too numerous Koreans were slaughtered during the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Quite a few of those Koreans shanghaied to Japan, China, and the Soviet Union survived and still remain in the respective countries. They include the Koreans in Sakhalin.

At the time of the treaty's conclusion, under the direction of Pak Jung Hi, the chief negotiator Kim Jong Pil, who was then "KCIA" director, signed a secret agreement, called "Ohira Kim memorandum," with then Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira, which committed Seoul and Tokyo to bypass the problem of indemnity of the damage of Korean people caused during the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The "Ohira-Kim memorandum" provided that the Japanese side supply the Pak junta with 300 million dollars in grants, 200 million dollars in public loans and 300 million dollars in commercial credits. This sum was misused by Japan's big enterprises, Japan's pro-Seoul politicians and the Pak junta: the funds financed the dirty connection between south Korea and Japan as now revealed by the U.S. Congress and former KCIA director Kim Hyong Uk.

Briefing on the "south Korea-Japan treaty" before the public, the Pak junta alleged as if it had received that dirty money as indemnities. But the Japanese government told the Japanese Diet that it was never for compensation but for "economic cooperation." So, the Japanese government argued that the dirty funds were not indemnities under whatsoever circumstances.

Throughout the "south Korea-Japan treaty" negotiations, the Japanese government maintained that the treaties which made Korea a colony were "valid" from the beginning, and the Pak junta agreed to the article providing that "they have lost validity now."

The Japanese government told the Diet that the treaties had been valid until August 15, 1945 (the day of the defeat of Japanese imperialism), meaning that "they have become invalid now": The Pak Jung Hi clique signed the 1965 "treaty," while accepting the standpoint of the Japanese government that it needed not indemnify the Korean losses because the Japanese rule had been valid from the beginning.

The Pak junta, at the final stages of negotiations of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," did not hesitate to say in public that "the Korean residents in Japan are bound to be assimilated into the Japanese": They not only abandoned their duty to defend the basic rights of the so-called "south Koreans" in Japan in the "Agreement on Legal Status of 'ROK' Residents in Japan" and asked that the Korean compatriots in Japan be fascisticly suppressed.

The Pak Jung Hi junta not only wrote off the pre-WWII damage of the Korean people dog-cheap but also has exported a great number of compatriots as "manpower export."

The policy of Pak Jung Hi to overseas Koreans is obviously intended to sell off them abroad.

Today a modern version of slave trade is being carried on in broad daylight by south Korea. Many people are sold abroad as orphans, emigrants, laborers, nurses, kisaeng girls, etc.

Orphans who were sold during the past 10 years to the United States through the Holt Foundation, total about 25,900. The price of an orphan was 1,200 to 12,000 dollars and a tag was put on each of their chests which said "I depart from my country for the sake of the nation."

Prostitution tours and the export of kisaeng have been encouraged as a national policy to obtain foreign currency. Thus they have earned 200-300 million dollars by selling 310,000 compatriots abroad as emigrants and workers.

Dirty money is pouring into a safe of the Blue House, while thus-sold compatriots are moaning in remote alien lands.

Why does Pak Jung Hi pretend to be concerned about Korean compatriots in Sakhalin?

(To be continued)

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (2)

"Cross Recognition" Plot

(Continued from the previous issue)

The U.S. government and the Pak Jung Hi junta are hell-bent on creating an "international environment" for the so-called "cross recognition" of "two Koreas," ignoring the will of the Korean people.

The much-publicized "cross recognition" is designed to create "two Koreas" by having the north and the south of Korea recognized respectively by capitalist countries including the U.S. and Japan and the socialist countries.

U.S. Brain-child

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"We can never agree to the so-called 'cross recognition' proposed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for the purpose of creating 'two Koreas' and dividing our country in north and south for good."

The "cross recognition" is a brain-child of the Washington administration which is making efforts to perpetuate the division of Korea by having the south Korean puppet regime recognized internationally as an "independent state."

In November 1974, a high-ranking official, accompanying the then U.S. President Ford on an official trip to Middle East countries, said that the U.S. government was ready to have a negotiation with north Korea if socialist countries accept south Korea as an "independent state." In September 1975, the then State Secretary Kissinger made a proposal for "cross recognition" in his speech at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Ford clamoured about the existence of an independent lawful south Korean "regime" in December 1975 when he made public the "New Pacific Doctrine."

The divisive contents of "cross recognition" were enriched by the Japanese authorities. The Seoul authorities are keen on their bosses maneuvering for perpetual division, saying that they support the proposed "cross recognition of the north and south of 'ROK' by western European countries and socialist countries.

The above-mentioned facts show clearly that the "cross recognition" is the brain-child framed up by the splittists within and without. It can be said that the U.S. write the scenario of "cross recognition," the Japanese ruling circles produce the play and the south Koreans appear on stage.

The first "cross recognition" bid was advanced three years ago when the north-south dialogue was stalemated due to the Pak Jung Hi junta's maneuvers to perpetuate the division of Korea with an intensified "anti-communist" din. At that time, the splittists were denounced by the peace-loving people for their plot to put into practice "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN".

In short, the Washington regime came out with a call for "cross recognition" along with the "UN membership plan" in order to keep Korea split for ever.

What the U.S. is after is to exacerbate the confrontation and conflicts in Korea and create "two Koreas."

Designed to Recognize Pak Junta as State

The proposed "cross recognition" is also aimed at getting the Seoul "regime" recognized as an "independent state."

No attempt to get the south Korean junta recognized as lawful can be justified.

The south Korean junta is far from independent, but is dependent entirely on U.S. military and economic power and functions at the dictates of the Americans.

When an order comes from the U.S., the south Korean authorities perpetrate without hesitation an act against other peoples fighting for national independence.

Wirepulled by the U.S., Pak Jung Hi and his followers staged a "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961, to seize puppet power.

The U.S. is trying to conceal its dirty conduct by talking about "international mediation" by big powers and "reasonable steps" for Korean reunification.

The failure to achieve Korean reunification is totally attributable not to the lack of "international mediation" but to the interference of outside forces in Korea's internal affairs and their divisive maneuvers.

(To be continued)

"11th S. Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conf." Held

The "11th S. Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference" was held in San Diego, California, U.S., on July 26 and 27 between a party led by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and south Korea's Pak junta delegation.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, puppet minister of national defense Ro Jae Hyong; Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, his south Korean counterpart Kim Chong Hwan, and other brass hats of both sides took part in the meeting.

A 14-point joint communique, issued right after an exclusive meeting between the two defense chiefs on the second day of the conference said that the U.S. would provide south Korea with rapid and effective support in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The communique said that "the determination of the United States to provide prompt and effective support to the 'Republic of Korea' to defend against armed attack in accordance with the treaty remains firm and strong."

It further said that the U.S. will readjust the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea if a drastic change occurs in Korea.

This is an impermissible act wholly at variance with the desire of the entire Korean people and peace-loving people of the world for an early withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, relaxing of tensions between north and south Korea and independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Moreover, it stressed that the DPRK's military threat to south Korea remains serious as before. However, the world knows that the DPRK Government has declared more than once that it will not "invade south Korea."

The U.S. Defense Secretary and the south Korean counterpart expressed their belief that the "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" to start functioning this year would marked a new era in military cooperation between the two sides.

The joint communique also said:

—That a large-scale combined south Korea-U.S. military exercise like "Team Spirit '78" in March this year will be annually staged to enhance the "military capabilities of the two sides."

All facts clearly show that, in spite of U.S. talk about the withdrawal of a part of its troops from south Korea, it does not mean to give up its plan of aggression on Korea, renounce the prerogatives of supreme command or discontinue domination over south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Commentary

Rodong Sinmun July 29 carried a commentator's article headlined "Dangerous War Confab" denouncing the "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference."

It said:

The whole course of the conference showed that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people have reached a very grave stage.

Inaugural Mil. Com.

Following the "11th S.Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference," an inaugural meeting of the "S. Korea-U.S. Military Committee" was held on July 27 and issued a strategic directive to lay cornerstones for a "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" to be activated later this year as a supreme joint command in south Korea.

During the meeting, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and his south Korean counterpart, Kim Chong Hwan, signed a strategic directive outlining the operation of the proposed "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" formally, appointing Gen. John W. Vessey, commander in chief of the U.S. forces in s. Korea as the first commander of the combined forces command.

Meanwhile, informed sources said that south Korea and U.S. military officials reached agreement on a massive additional dispatch of U.S. troops as well as on the buildup of the U.S. navy and air strength in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

This was patently proved by the fact that they have established a new system for the prosecution of another war of aggression in Korea and building up "a posture for the prompt involvement" of the U.S. forces in case of "emergency."

In the "joint communique" the U.S. imperialists declared that they would give prompt and effective "assistance" to south Korea in case of "emergency." This brings to light the dangerous attempt of the U.S. imperialists to dispatch their large forces and carry on a war through "win-the-war-quick operations."

What is particularly grave is the fact that they are making preparations for a nuclear war against the Korean people.

At the conference they said they would keep south Korea under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," revealing their criminal intention to unleash a nuclear war without hesitation in Korea.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists have made preparations to start a war in Korea and are now watching for a chance to light a train of powder for a new war.

The "joint communique" noted that the "troop pullout program" would be readjusted in case of a grave situation, the article said, and continued:

This means that they will throw away for their war gamble the "troop pullout program" now existing in name only.

The "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference" clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are warmongers and nuclear warmaniacs stepping up in an undisguised way war preparations for a war of aggression against the Korean people, though they pretend to be interested in "peace" in Korea.

A scene of the inaugural meeting of the "S. Korea-U.S. Military Committee" held on July 27 in San Diego.

Chronology of Seoul-Washington War Confabs

Follows a chronology of the "S. Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference." (from 1st to 10th)

☆ ☆

1st Conf. **(May 27-28, 1968, in Washington)**
Chief Del: Choe Yong Gwi (puppet Defense Sec.)
Clifford (Defense Sec.)
Agreed Points:
- production of fire arms, establishment of war plants
- arming of south Korean Student Reserve Forces
- $100 million military aid

2nd Conf. **(June 3-4, 1969, in Seoul)**
Chief Del: Im Chung Sik (puppet Defense Sec.)
Packard (under sec. of Defense)
Agreed Points:
- Establishment of M-16 and ammunition-producing plant
- modernization of the puppet armed forces

3rd Conf. **(July 22-23, 1970, In Honolulu)**
Chief Del: Chon Rae Hyok (puppet Defense Sec.)
Packard
Agreed Points:
- transfer of S-2 sea patrol planes
- expansion of defense industry
- long-term modernization plan of puppet armed forces

4th Conf. **(June 12-13, 1971, in Seoul)**
Chief Del: Chon Rae Hyok
Laird (Defense Sec.)
Agreed Points:
- transfer of F-5A planes
- reinforcement of puppet naval force
- start of first stage of modenization plan of puppet armed forces

5th Conf. **(June 26-27, 1972, in Colorado Springs)**
Chief Del: Ryu Jae Hun (puppet Defense Sec.)
Laird
Agreed Points:
- $16 million foreign military sales to reinforce puppet naval force
- agreement on tanks equipmet, construction of communication apparatuse factory

6th Conf. **(Sep. 12-13, 1973, in Seoul)**
Chief Del: Ryu Jae Hung
Clements (under sec. of Defense.)
Agreed Points:
- reaffirmation of "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty"
- maintenance of U.S. forces in south Korea
- promotion of modernization of puppet armed forces
- establishment of technical tie-up to expand "defense industry"

7th Conf. **(Sep. 23-24, 1974, in Honolulu)**
Chief Del: So Jong Gil (puppet Defense Sec.)
Clements
Agreed Points:
- maintenance of defense posture of south Korea, present level of U.S. forces in south Korea
- completion of modernization plan of puppet armed forces

8th Conf. **(Aug. 26-27, 1975, in Seoul)**
Chief Del: So Jong Gil
Schlesinger (Defense Sec.)
Agreed Points:
- countermeasures against so-called "threat from the north"
- continuous support to "defense industry"
- written commitment to defending south Korea

9th Conf. **(May 27-28, 1976, in Honolulu)**
Chief Del: So Jong Gil
Rumsfeld (Defense Sec.)
Agreed Points:
- maintenance of immediate and effective support to south Korea in case of "contingency"
- no reduction of U.S. troops from south Korea
- support to arms reinforcement plan and "defensé industry"

10th Conf. **(July 25-26, 1977, in Seoul)**
Chief Del: So Jong Gil
Brown (Defense Sec.)
Agreed Points:
- reaffirmation of commitment to south Korea
- reduction 6,000 U.S. troops from South Korea
- establishment of "joint command forces"
- expansion of "joint south Korea-U.S. mil. exercises
- promotion of Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
- support to "defense industry"

S. Koreans' Struggle Com. for Human Rights Issues Appeal

The "Struggle Committee of South Koreans in the United States for Human Rights in South Korea," an organisation of south Korean workers formed in Baltimore, U.S.A., recently issued an appeal calling upon lackeys of the Pak junta in the United States not to serve them as a "prostitute" but to oppose them.

The appeal said that these wretches are partaking in the criminal act of selling the country and the nation to receive a few pennies from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

"It is not too late," the appeal said, and warned: "You should clearly realise that if you miss an opportunity at this moment, you will have to prostitute yourselves forever."

Japan's Defense Chief Says:

Japan, S. Korea and Taiwan Share Common Fate

Kanemaru, Director General of Japan's Defense Agency, July 31 said that Japan, south Korea and Taiwan "form a community bound together by a common fate" and "when anyone of them faces a danger, the others cannot just take an onlooker's attitude." This statement was contained in a speech Kanemaru made on Japan's security at a meeting of businessmen and journalists held in Tokyo.

He said that in his talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in June, he had asked Washington to keep its commitment regarding the defense of the Taiwan area, saying Japan shared the same fate with south Korea and Taiwan.

Meanwhile, a "White Paper on Japan's Defense" published by the Defense Agency on July 28 points out that the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula fully contributes to Japan's national interests.

In connection with this, it is worthy of note that in his press interview with a Tokyo correspondent of the south Korean daily "Choson Ilbo" on July 25, Kanemaru said that Japan regards it as a matter of course to give both material and moral support to south Korea in case of any "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

According to a recent issue of a Japanese paper, the Defense Agency, considering that the program for the modernisation of the equipment of the SDF has been completed, has started examining the question of how to mobilize Japan's armed forces in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Another report said that next year Japan would start developing sophisticated, long-range sea-to-air and other missiles.

The Japanese authorities are expanding Japan's SDF, arming it with up-to-date military equipment, under the pretext of a new situation to be treated in the wake of the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea. To this end, Japan's military spending in FY 1979 is planned to surpass 2,000,000 million yen, a 25 per cent increase over the current fiscal year.

Under the slogan of accelerating "qualitative modernisation" of the SDF, the Japanese authorities are directing greater efforts to increasing their striking power with main emphasis is laid on the air and naval forces.

In accordance with a program for the development of new type combat equipment, the Japanese authorities are spending huge sums of money on extensive development and research work on new type aircraft, tanks, warships, rockets and other weapons, and have gone so far as to call for domestic development of nuclear weapons.

Lately, the Japanese authorities openly announced that Japan's SDF units might be sent to Korea for "rescue of refugees" in case of a war on the Korean Peninsula. This shows that they want a war in Korea and are watching for a chance to participate in it to get a windfall.

Rodong Sinmun

Commenting on the recent outburst of Kanemaru, a commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) August 2 termed it as a rehashed version of the theory of "U.S. of Japan" comprising Japan, south Korea and Taiwan once brought forward by the Japanese reactionaries.

The commentary said:

To seize the colonial control over south Korea is the chief aim of the Japanese reactionaries in rolling up their sleeves to obstruct the reunification of Korea, the supreme national desire of our people, oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and create "two Koreas" jointly with the U.S. imperialists and thereby perpetuate the division of Korea.

Kanemaru's blast about the "common fate" of Japan, south Korea and Taiwan and "security commitments" to this region was linked with the scheme to hasten the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance."

Particularly grave is the open bellicose blast of the director-general of Japans' Defence Agency that when the puppets "face danger," Japan cannot just stand idle and watch.

This revealed the dangerous intention of the Japanese reactionaries to hurl Japanese armed forces directly on to the Korean front under the pretext of defending the "security" of the south Korean puppets in case the U.S. imperialists start a new war in Korea.

Facts indicate that the aggressive nature of the Japanese reactionaries remains unchanged. Zealously following the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression policy, they seek to gratify their expansionist desire.

It is foolish for the Japanese reactionaries to think the Asian people except traitors to nations would share the fate with them, declared the commentary. It added:

Taiwan is an inviolable part and parcel of the territory of the People's Republic of China and it is entirely an internal affair pertaining to the sovereignty of the Chinese people to liberate it. No one's intervention is allowed in it.

Mutual Visits ot Brass Hats Between Seoul and Tokyo

According to a report published by the Japan Defense Agency, recently the "military exchange" between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the south Korean puppet army has been promoted frequently as never before behind the curtain of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

A total of 151 officers of Self-Defense Forces and Korean puppet army shuttled between Seoul and Tokyo on 48 occasions for 3 years, 1975-1977.

The south Koreans welcomed officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces with 11 in 1975, 15 in 1976, 13 in 1977.

Each staff officer of ground, naval and air forces of the Self-Defense Forces came to south Korea to inspect military and training facilities and to investigate the development of weapons and so on.

On the part of Seoul, Lee Sae Ho, the chief of staff of the puppet army and the top commanders of ground, naval and air forces visited Japan, 33 persons in 1975, 36 in 1976, 44 in 1977.

They inspected the bureau of the staff officer of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and various sections of the Defense Agency, the Defense Institution and the head office of technical study.

They went so far as to have secret talks with the officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

These facts clearly show that the Seoul-Tokyo military tie-up reaches a "dangerous stage" and the Japanese authorities make an increased inroad into south Korea.

Visits of S.Korean Generals to Japan

Period of Stay	Name and Rank
1975	
Apr. 28-29	Chung Sea Chang (Brig.), other 9 officers
June 7-12	Yun Hung Jyong (Maj. Gen.), other 2 officers
Aug. 14	Lee Chong Hak (Flight Col.)
Oct. 20-21	Kim Yong Hun (Col.), other 3 officers
Nov. 20-21	Chung Byung Joo(Maj. Gen.), other 2 officers
Nov. 24-27	Lim Kvung Sup (Commodore), other 2 officers
Dec. 5-12	Lee Sang Ryo (commodore), other 2 officers
Dec. 10-17	Kim So Dai (Air-Commodore), other 4 officiers
Dec. 15	Park Hee Dong (Lieut. Gen.), other 2 officers
1976	
Feb. 21-26	Yi Chong Wan (Captain), another 1 officer
Feb. 23-28	Lee Nam Gu (Maj. Gen.)
Apr. 12-18	Lee Sae Ho (Gen.) other 3 officers
Apr. 23	Kang Sin Tae (Maj. Gen.)
Apr. 24-28	Chung Tae Sik (Brig.), other 11 officers
May 16-20	Park Jin Hak (Col.), another 1 officer
Sep. 22-24	Cho Jung Hyun (Col.), another 1 officer
Nov. 24-26	Ko Gwang Do (Lieut. Gen.), other 2 officers
Nov. 26-28	Chung Jin Kwon (Brig.), other 4 officers
Dec. 4-7	Bae Dyung No (Brig.),
Dec. 6-9	Hwang Chong Yon (Admiral), other 2 officers
1977	
Mar. 7-12	Lee Nam Koo(Maj. Gen.), another 1 officer
Mar. 28-30	Kim Yong Kum (Maj. Gen.), other2 officers
Apr. 18	Kim Kyung Soo (Maj. Gen.), another 1 officer
Apr. 29-May 10	Byun Dong Suck (Brig.), other 10 officers
May 16-21	Lim Kyung Sup (Marine Gen.), other 2 officers
June 1-2	Kim Hang Ryong (Maj. Gen.), other 5 officers
Aug. 15-19	Yim Chong Hee (Captain), another 1 officer
Sep. 5-6	Ahn Jong Hoon (Maj. Gen.), another 1 officer
Sep. 11-18	Bang Ho Sup (Air-Commodore), other 2 officers
Nov. 1-7	Kim Soo Joong (Maj. Gen.), other 2 officers
Dec. 7-9	An Tae Soo (Commodore),
Dec. 8-15	Bae Ok Kwang (Rear Admiral), other 2 officers
Dec. 19	Lee Tae Joon (Lieut. Gen.), other 2 officers

Aggressors' Atrocities in Korea War Days

During the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists conducted scorched-earth operations of burning all, killing all and destroying all on a big scale.

They burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is well known to the world, the U.S. imperialists employed bacteriological and chemical weapons in violation of the international conventions.

From January 28 to March 31, 1952, the U.S. aggressors dropped various kinds of germ bombs on more than 400 areas of the north on more than 800 occasions. And from February 27 to April of the same year they dropped poison gas bombs in large quantities.

Hundreds of thousands of people were killed by such brutal methods in the enemy-held areas of the northern part.

In North

The massacre in Sinchon county, S.Hwanghae Province, is the most typical example of the numerous cases of barbarous massacre committed by them.

In Sinchon county alone, the U.S. imperialists murdered 35,383 people or a quarter of the total population of the county (in October 1950, Sinchon county had a population of 142,783) during their occupation of the area from October 17 to December 7,1950.

On October 17, 1950, the U.S. troops broke into Sinchon county. On October 18, about 900 guiltless people were killed on the order of American Lt. Harrison, "commander of the troops" occupying that area. The U.S. imperialists hurled 900 people, including 300 children and many pregnant women, into an air-raid shelter at the People's Committee of Sinchon county, stripped them naked, and set fire to the shelter after pouring gasoline on them and burned them alive.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists were on the watch for those who tried to flee from the air-raid shelter, and mercilessly shot them to death.

More mass slaughters were committed under the direct command of American army officers, including the evil Harrison.

After Sinchon county was liberated from the enemy, a witness said:

"When the doors of the warehouses were opened, the bodies of the children were laid one upon another near the doors. They withed in pain and tried to run away from the warehouse. They were burnt to death. The nails of children were mostly torn off, and blood stuck to their fingers.

They surely writhed in agony until they were dead."

A rough wartime estimate of the people massacred by the U.S. aggressive army in various localities during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army places, the victims at:

19,072 in Anak, 5,545 in Songhwa, over 13,000 in Eunryul, 5,290 in Pyungsan, over 2,700 in Haeju, over 15,000 in Pyongyang, 1,511 in Nampo, 1,561 in Kangsuch, over 5,000 in Anjoo, over 1,400 in Sunchun, 1,560 in Chulwon, over 25,300 in Yangyang, 1,342 in Kaichun and over 1,400 in Bakchun.

Similar massacres were committed also in towns and villages, big and small, of other areas under their occupation.

In South

The U.S. imperialist aggressors conducted brutal war atrocities not only in the north but also in south Korea, which they alleged "they defended from the north Korean communists."

As they were fleeing southward before the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wantonly carried out massacre, incendiarism and destruction in south Korea, too. According to a rough estimate, they killed 1,140 people in Soowon, 2,060 in Choongjoo, over 600 in Kwangjoo and Pyongtaik respectively, more than 2,000 in Booyuh and Chungjoo respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, more than 4,000 in Chonju, more than 400 in Koonsan and Anyang each and more than 800 in Tongyung. They killed innumerable patriots and people at random in other cities and villages as well. According to a U.P. dispatch of September 15, 1951, the number of the inhabitants murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique as of that date in south Korea had reached one million.

Instances

The atrocities against south Korean people during the summer of 1950 are described by official historians Karing, Cagle, and Manson (Battle Report, pp. 111-12) as follows:

So, we killed civilians, friendly civilians, and bombed their homes; fired whole villages with the occupants—women and children and 10 times as many hidden Communist soldiers—under showers of napalm, and the pilots came back to their ships stinking of vomit twisted from their vitals by the shock of what they had to do. But was the fact any the worse than killing thousands of invisible civilians with the block-busters and atomic bombs, because one could see the victims die? For the pilots, yes. For the objective, no; and the objective here was to halt and destroy an enemy whose savagery toward the people he professed to be succoring was more callous than the Nazi's campaign of terror in Poland and the Ukraine, an enemy who murdered wire-fettered prisoners of war, an enemy who if allowed to take his chances with death as a soldier in combat, would most certainly buy a hero's niche in the heaven of his barbaric choice by taking the life of at least one American soldier.

The wholly defensible, wholly abhorrent, task of warring against civilians was forced upon the allied airmen by the Communist practice of hiding behind skirts in their stealthy approach to our all-but-beaten defenders of nonmilitant Korea—skirts literally, skirts figuratively. Of a column of a hundred refugees, half or more were more likely than not to be Communist troops whose straw covered burdens and flapping garments concealed the instruments of death designed for delivery against our men.

So—we napalmed villages and strafed refugee columns, and the proof of the necessity was the gradual stalling of the advance of the westward-pressing Communists just outside Masan, last southern seaport before Pusan.

The New York Times in its October 1, 1950 issue gave the following account of the total destruction of the city of Seoul by American bombers and artillery and how coolly the Seoul citizens received the Americans:

"The coolness of the welcome received by the liberators is understandable in the light of the millions of dollars worth of damage...despite communiques that Seoul was spared, there is evidence everywhere of the pummeling it took from the United States planes and artillery.

"One army commander said the UN attack accomplished absolutely nothing of military value.

"An army officer who led eastern flanking attack attributely the cities destruction to international politics... We had promised the Korean people that the capital would be spared. It could have been."

"Hanguk Ilbo":

S. Korea's Growing Trade Deficit with Japan

The July 25th issue of the south Korean daily "Hanguk Ilbo" reported that south Korea recorded a deficit of 1,550 million dollars in its trade with Japan in the first half of the year.

This heavy red-ink figure in trade with Japan is about equal to its trade dificit with Japan during last year—this is the "worst-ever" deficit, and is far more than double the 1971 figure.

No improvement is foreseen in south Korea's trade with Japan in the latter half of this year. On the contrary, it is certain that it will get still worse, and that the trade imbalance with Japan far exceed 3,000 million dollars.

This clearly shows how flimsy the slogans of "promotion of export" and "economic growth" much vaunted by the Pak junta are.

South Korea depends on Japan for 42 per cent of its import and 38 per cent of its export.

In this situation, production activities are unavoidable placed under the control of Japanese monopoly capital and the prices of processed goods are set by it.

This is one of the reasons why south Korean export is "blood-sucking," or trade supported by harsh exploitation of workers.

The value of the "yen" is rising relatively against the U.S. dollar. But the colonial dependence and disorder of the south Korean economy forces the puppet clique to set the exchange rate of *won* as demanded by foreign monopolies, irrespective of momentary fluctuations. This widens the gap in south Korea's foreign trade, particularly in its trade with Japan.

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